## THE FEATHERHEADS

By Osborne

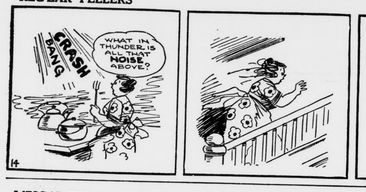
## FINNEY OF THE FORCE

By Ted O'Loughlin

## S'MATTER POP— Calling Willyum

By C. M. PAYNE

## "REG'LAR FELLERS"




Doctor's Orders

## MESCAL IKE

By S. L. HUNTLEY

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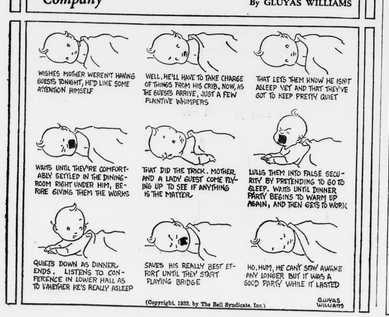
## Why Didn't You Say So?




## Company

By GLUYAS WILLIAMS

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## Our Pet Peeve

By M. G. KETTNER

## HAS ALL POINTS OF DISTINC

PATTERN 2226

You'll have no moment's despair if an old friend comes see you unexpectedly and dressed in this nicely tailored frock! For it's especially good flatter larger figures, and fa along lines as chic as a s sports frock. The sleeves, cu with that pretty, double yoke, have a little inverted p make them jaunty and oh! fortable to work in! And panel at the front sweeps way from hem to yoke to giv long, slim line. If you'd be as attractive, choose printed cotton fabric, gingha cale, lawn or seersucker, launder so beautifully and well.

Pattern 2226 may be ordered in sizes 14, 16, 18, 20, 32, 34, 40, 42 and 44. Size 36 requires 3⅞ inch fabric.

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## Smiles

AND GET YOUR FEE

"Doctor, I want you' to look my office, while I'm on my vac

"But I've just graduated, and I've had no experience."

"That's all right, my boy. M tice is strictly fashionable. men to play golf and ship patients off to Europe."—Olido) Journal.

**Who Wants to Be a Villa**

"What's the difference betw drama and a melodrama?"

"Well, in a drama the hero merely throws a villain over. melodrama she throws him cliff."—Stray Stories Magazine.

**Political Economy**

"Did you send your boy college to learn political econ

"Yes," answered Farmer Corn "He got some great political But as for economy he gets in debt every year."

## SEEN and HEARD around the National Capital

By CARTER FIELD

Washington.—It was just a coincidence that Senator Couzens introduced his excess profits tax amendment on the heels of another blast from Father Coughlin, who happens to be one of Couzens' most prominent constituents. Couzens has always believed in high taxes on the rich. He has been attacked many times by those who said that he had his own fortune in tax exempt government bonds, and was therefore not as unselfish as it might appear if wanting the taxes on big incomes and corporation earnings.

Curiously enough, Bernard M. Baruch, so bitterly assailed by Father Coughlin, and apparently with so little information—about the only thing he said right was as to the closeness between Gen. Hugh S. Johnson and Baruch—is also an advocate of high taxes on the rich, and on corporations.

Baruch's motive is slightly different from that of Couzens. The financier is a fanatic on the subject of balancing the budget. He agrees more nearly with the economic and fiscal ideas of Owen W. Douglas, former director of the budget, than with anyone else in the New Deal. Incidentally, his advice on fiscal affairs has never been taken, though several times asked, by the present administration.

Just before Inauguration, Baruch consulted as were many others about the inaugural address, pleaded with the president to stress two points and only two—a stand by the gold standard and balance the budget. The President gave a little lip service, for a few months, to the idea of balancing the budget, but he gave the hint that he could not worry about the gold standard. In the words "an adequate but sound currency."

**Baruch Went to Europe**

Baruch believed in cutting government expenses, imposing high enough taxes so that receipts would equal total expenditures, and no "emergency budget." He was pleased when his old friend and lieutenant, Johnson, was appointed at the head of NIRA, but had nothing to do with that appointment. It was a matter of fact he immediately departed for Europe, so that it could be said truthfully that Johnson was not a mouthpiece for Baruch, or just acting as his creature.

This is not just supposition. Baruch defends the chief reason he was out of the country for a while was a matter of fact. It is no secret that he returned to the United States when he was not too well pleased with the things had gone.

Washington correspondents who have been observing the movements of Baruch for these many years are rather intrigued at the amount of misinformation Father Coughlin had secured about the financier. The two men differ violently on one tremendously important issue—inflation.

Baruch is desperately against it. Coughlin is enthusiastically for it. Roosevelt stands somewhere between the two. Roosevelt is against printing more money. He is for devaluation of the gold content of the dollar. He would like to see some international system for currency worked out—not now, but after commodity prices have raised the level he thinks proper. And the chief merit of the system he would like to see would be that it should tend to hold world currencies where he thinks they ought to be. So far, the purchasing value of the farmer's crops and the wage earner's endowment would be fairly constant.

Coughlin is for taking a short cut to increase commodity prices by printing enough money so that the dollar would no longer be so valuable. Baruch is firmly by the gold standard. Lacking both the Roosevelt and the Coughlin plans fantastic, but Coughlin's worse than Roosevelt's, because the Coughlin plan departs just that much further from what Baruch regards as sound.

**Cotton Situation**

Concern about the cotton situation continues to mount in administration and New Deal circles. Of all those speaking about it publicly, however, only high official who really gives any indication that the government has tried to solve the problem of cotton at too high a level—that if held there it is only a question of time until the rest of the country finds an acceptable substitute, or a new cotton growing area. He is one of the few who has had the temerity to talk openly about the menace of the new development in the Rio Grande Valley of which already is that certain important English cotton mills have altered their looms—at some expensive operation, hence indicating permanence—so as to handle Egyptian instead of American cotton.

Secretary of Agriculture Wallace, while denying vigorously that any change in the cotton program has been contemplated, did not attempt to predict that the amount of money the government would loan on a bale of cotton in 1935 would be as great as it has been.

The amount the government will loan will be cut. In other words, the government is slowly but surely been driven to what it now knows is the necessity of boosting the price of cotton lower than it has been.

One of the most convincing points in driving the administration to this position—not yet officially announced—is not the fear of a substitute, or of the future development of a new area, though both of these are recognized as being real enough. It is the fact that the rest of the world is not now buying anything like the normal amount of cotton from the United States.

**More Trade Treaties**

Coming right on the heels of the collapse of the effort to barter half a million bales of cotton in a deal with Germany—mostly for blocked marks which would have had to be expended inside Germany for exports—the failing off in American cotton exports has given a decided boost to the pressure for more reciprocal trade treaties.

Manufacturers of this country have been warned by Secretary Roper that—in this drive to provide exchange in this country for foreign countries which might buy our cotton, and other products—they must stand ready to submit to foreign competition. It is not enough, he warned, to reduce duties on foreign goods, which do not compete with American factories. It is necessary to admit a very large volume of goods, which do compete with ours—or else give up all hope of selling our own goods abroad.

Underneath all this pressure is one particular necessity—to provide a foreign market for American cotton. Other things, too, of course, but cotton is one thing that is causing the most worry.

This does not mean that the government hopes to continue the present price of cotton by obtaining additional foreign buying. It now accepts as a fact that it must reduce the price as part of what is necessary to induce foreign buying; that—and provide in some way for foreign purchasing power. The last, of course, is why the government is now pressing for reciprocal trade agreements looking to American purchases of more foreign goods.

The situation has not been much discussed because it is so unpleasant. Nobody is expected to be happy about it. Not the southern cotton growers, for they must look forward to lower prices for their staple. Not the manufacturers, for they must look forward to keener competition, and to sacrificing part of the American market to their foreign competitors.

Return of prosperity, with greater purchasing power in America, will help the manufacturers. For the cotton planters, however, it would probably spell higher prices for everything they buy.

**Business Salvage**

Right under the smoke screen provided by Senator Huey Long and Father Coughlin, business has eased into Washington and run off with more salvage than it had thought possible two months ago—or even two weeks ago.

For instance—due to an amazing flood of propaganda—repeal of the pink slip publicity for income taxes provision seems assured.

Also—the death sentence for utility holding companies has been reprieved to life imprisonment—or at least discretion to do so will be reposed in government agencies.

Also—contractors, scheduled to be left high and dry whenever possible in the four-billion-dollar work relief expenditures, now find themselves in such satisfactory shape that the construction league, spokesman for the reconstruction industry, and Michael McDonough, of the building trades unions, join in a statement singing the praises of the Presidential program. While another big group of contractors, the road builders, are giving a good imitation of a cat with cream on its whiskers.

And that would not be all, if a few more industries wake up to the situation and realize what they have to do to be saved. Though so far not many have shown indication of so doing.

For example, the railroads, with an army of security holders almost as large as the utilities, have not thought of making a mass attack on individual senators and representatives for what they really want—regulation of trucks and busses, but especially trucks.

They have been very discreet, stating their case in pompous arguments, and leaning over backward lest they be suspected of speaking in self-interest. If they would get their stockholders writing in to the senators and representatives in whose states and districts the security holders vote, there might be action very quickly.

**How to Get Results**

What the railroads should learn, and what a good many other lines of business should learn, is a very simple fact about how to get results in Washington. It is a fact that was appreciated to the utmost by the Anti-Saloon league. It is a fact which has been appreciated for the first time this season by the utilities. And a fact spectacularly demonstrated by the forces fighting now for repeal of income tax publicity.

The fact is that the average senator or representative can be affected only by backfires from his own state or district. The average senator, for example, is no more interested in a referendum by the National Chamber of Commerce on some piece of legislation than he is in a treatise on why the ancient Assyrians did not drink whisky instead of wine. Probably not so much.

But he does care, and tremendously, if half a dozen of the very manufacturers who voted in that referendum send him strong personal letters and wires—if the manufacturers in question live in that senator's state. And if they induce a lot of their friends to join the clamor, the senator seeks light, as a rule, very quickly.

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**Immortality**

When, by nobler culture, by purer experience, by breathing the air of a higher duty, vitality at length creeps into the soul, the instincts of immortality will wake within us.

## IMPROVED UNIFORM INTERNATIONAL SUNDAY SCHOOL Lesson

(By REV. P. B. FITZWATER, D. D., Member of Faculty, Moody Bible Institute of Chicago.) ©, Western Newspaper Union.

### Lesson for April 7

### THE HEAVENLY FATHER

LESSON TEXT—John 14:8-24.

GOLDEN TEXT—Like as a father pitieth his children, so the Lord pitieth them that fear him. Psalm 103:13.

PRIMARY TOPIC—The Heavenly Father.

JUNIOR TOPIC—The Heavenly Father.

INTERMEDIATE AND SENIOR TOPIC—Why We Call God Father.

YOUNG PEOPLE AND ADULT TOPIC—The Fatherhood of God.

The aim in the lessons of this quarter is to place before the pupils of the Sunday school some of the great doctrines of the Christian faith, as set forth in God's Word, with their practical application to the common relations of life.

**I. Who is the Heavenly Father** (Gen. 1:1).

He is the almighty God who created the universe (Ps. 90:2). He was before all things. God is the infinite and perfect Spirit in whom we live and move and have our being. He is omnipotent, omniscient, and omnipresent. He was not only before all things, but the cause of all things.

**II. What the Heavenly Father Does.**

1. He created the universe (Gen. 1:1; cf. vv. 20, 27). The universe came into being by the will and act of the personal Being called God. Man himself is a creation of God.

2. He has provided salvation for lost men (I John 4:9). He gave his only Son, that whosoever believeth in him might live through him (John 3:16).

3. He preserves us (Ps. 103:1-14). The preserving mercy of God embraces the following gracious beneficent acts:

a. He forgives all our iniquities (v. 3). This he is able to do because of the righteous provision he made for sin in the atonement wrought out by Jesus Christ.

b. He heals all our diseases (v. 3). This healing refers to the body and the soul. He first renovates man's moral nature and then his physical nature.

c. He redeems the life from destruction (v. 4). Redemption implies the payment of all demands against the debtor.

d. He satisfies the mouth (v. 5). God satisfies all legitimate desires, so that youth is renewed like the eagle's. In redemption man's original capacities are restored to their native vigor.

e. He executes righteousness and judgment (vv. 6-12). The wrongs of life are righted and man is thus relieved of the burdens which they entail.

f. He pities his children (vv. 13, 14). The pity of an earthly father is but a faint suggestion of the sympathetic compassion of the heavenly Father.

4. He chastens his children (Heb. 12:5-11).

a. The fact (vv. 5, 6). Every one who is God's spiritual child experiences chastening, an unmistakable evidence of sonship.

b. How it should be received (vv. 6-8). It is the token of his love (v. 6).

c. The purpose of (vv. 9-11). It is to bring the child into subjection to his heavenly Father (v. 9). It is to produce holiness (v. 10). It is to develop fruits of righteousness (v. 11).

5. He cares for his children (Matt. 6:11, 25). The child of God who has come to know his heavenly Father as the almighty Creator and Preserver, whose very essential being is love, will trust the Father for daily bread without anxiety or fear.

**III. The Heavenly Father Revealed in Jesus Christ** (John 14:8, 9).

The supreme purposes of the coming of the Son of God was to reveal God (John 1:18). Only a being of God's essential nature could reveal him. Jesus Christ became man in order that he might reveal God to man. Only the one who knows Jesus Christ knows God.

**IV. How Men Come to Know God as the Father** (John 3:3-6).

It is through regeneration. The new birth is absolutely essential to a knowledge of God as the Father. We are children of God by faith in Jesus Christ (Gal. 3:26).

**V. Our Responsibility to the Heavenly Father** (Matt. 6:24-34).

The true child who has come to know his Father

1. Will give him undivided affection (v. 24). The child of God makes the unequivocal choice between the heavenly Father and the world.

2. He will not be anxious about food and clothing, as stated above.

3. He will diligently seek the kingdom of God and his righteousness (vv. 33, 34). He will subordinate temporal things to the things of the Spirit. This is not a warning against legitimate forethought but against anxious worry.

**Fight Your Habits**

The most truly religious thing that a man can do is to fight his way through habits and deficiencies, and back to pure, manlike elements in his nature, which are the ineffaceable traces of the Divine workmanship, and alone really worth fighting for.—Weiss.

## BOB TALKS BACK

## BEAUTY REGIME MUST BE RIGID TO GET RESULTS

Failure to practice them regularly is one of the reasons a good many women seem never to get the most good out of their beauty routines. If you do your exercises once a week instead of every day you can't expect to see a rapid improvement in your figure.

Drinking eight glasses of water only one day out of the month isn't going to keep your complexion clear and smooth, and dieting three days a week and then stuffing yourself with sweets and starches the other four won't make you lose weight. If you really are serious about keeping your skin, hair and figure lovely through the years you simply must stick by whatever rules you have made.

The same general idea applies to the beauty routine for thorough use of cosmetic preparations, too. One mask won't clear up a muddy complexion, but if you use a mask on a certain day each week for six months you will see an improvement.

If you are trying to get rid of fine lines around your eyes apply eye cream, muscle oil, tissue builder or whatever, each and every night before you go to bed. One application of anything just won't correct defects that have accumulated over a period of years.

You have to learn to pick the right aids, use them properly and, above all, consistently.

You should allow at least fifteen minutes each morning for application of make-up; about half an hour at night before you go to bed for brushing, cleansing and creaming; two hours one day a week for a visit to a beauty shop or for thorough skin and hair reconditioning treatments at home. The total is only seven and one-quarter hours per week—certainly not too much time to devote to your personal appearance.—Alleia Hurt, in the New York World-Telegram.

**Soft Water Best**

New York state sanitation officials figure that it is profitable to underlake the softening of any water supply having a hardness of over 150 parts per million, since there is a saving in soap, plumbing repairs, fuel and clothing.

Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Pellets are the original little liver pills put up 50 years ago. They regulate liver and bowels.—Adv.

**Adapted Proverb**

A fool and his money attract nobody worth having.

**Constipation Troubles**

Thedford's Black-Draught is made of the dried, ground-up leaves and roots of plants that act on the bowels when they are sluggish or constipated. For refreshing relief when you need a laxative, take this dependable, purely vegetable medicine.

"I was almost down; was bloated and had gas pains until I was in a bad fix," writes Mr. J. W. Dillard, of Jonesboro, Ark. "I had heard so much about Black-Draught, I wanted to try it. I began taking small doses after meals. I found it was helping me. I have regulated my bowels."—THEDFORD'S BLACK-DRAUGHT

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*For Amazingly Fast Results Remember Directions in These Simple Pictures*

The simple method pictured here is the way many doctors now treat colds and the aches and pains colds bring with them!

It is recognized as a safe, sure, QUICK way. For it will relieve an ordinary cold almost as fast as you caught it.

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